

NEW GENERA AND NEW SPECIES OF COLPURINI
(HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE) FROM THE FIJI ISLANDS
AND NEW GUINEA

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Abstract. — Three new genera and four new species from the Fiji Islands and New Guinea are described in the tribe Colpurini (Coreidae). Habitus view illustrations and drawings of the male and female genitalia are provided to help distinguish these taxa.

Key Words: Insecta, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Colpurini, new genera, new species, Fiji Islands, New Guinea

The Indo-Pacific Colpurini have received little comprehensive attention. Most of these taxa are in need of revision and reevaluation of characters. The putative relationships among these taxa will be better understood once the generic limits are redefined. Recent papers dealing with Colpurini include a revision of *Agathyrna* Stål (Dolling 1987), the description of a new species of *Hygia* (*Trichocolpura*) from West Malaysia (Maschwitz et al. 1987), the description of three new species from Sumatra and New Guinea (Brailovsky 1990), and the revision of the genus *Typhlocolpura* (Brailovsky et al. 1992).

In this paper, three new genera are erected for four new species: one from the Fiji Islands and three from New Guinea. Each genus is defined by its external habitus, as well as by the wing polymorphism and the female genital plates.

The following abbreviations are used for the institutions cited in this paper: BPBM (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii); CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California); UNAM (Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México D.F.);

RNHL (Rijksmuseum Van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands); SAMA (South Australian Museum, Adelaide); USNM (U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.).

All measurements are given in millimeters.

Acarihygia Brailovsky, NEW GENUS

Diagnosis. — *Lygaeopharus* Stål like *Acarihygia* Brailovsky, new genus, has the ocelli reduced or absent, tylus apically globose and truncate, buccula rounded without teeth or spines and abdominal sternites of female not decurved or narrowed. In *Lygaeopharus* the scutellum is triangular, with apex acute, the dorsal segments of the abdomen are only slightly convex, never strongly convex, abdominal sternite VII of the female has a plica and fissura, and gonocoxae I is shorter and more or less triangular with the apex blunt. *Acarihygia* is recognized by the mite-like appearance, the scutellum triangular with a rounded apex, a shorter pronotum, the abdomen strongly convex dorsally, female abdominal sternite VII without a plica or fissura, and gonocoxa I is large and squarish, with a protruding external margin.

Generic description.—Head: Longer than wide, pentagonal and dorsally slightly convex; tylus unarmed, apically globose, extending anteriorly to and laterally higher than juga; jugum unarmed, thickened and shorter than tylus; antenniferous tubercle unarmed, quadrate, robust, diverging anteriorly, apex truncated; side of head in front of eye unarmed and obliquely straight; antennal segment I robust, thickest, slightly curved outward, shorter than head; segments II and III cylindrical and slender; segment IV fusiform; segment II longest; length of segments I, III and IV subequal; ocelli absent; posterior pit between eyes deep and diagonally excavated; eyes globose and exposed; postocular tubercle moderately protuberant; buccula rounded, elevated, short, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, without teeth and with the external edge thickened; rostrum long, reaching the middle third of abdominal sternite V; rostral segment IV longest, II longer or subequal to I and III the shortest; rostral segment I reaching posterior gular region.

Thorax.—Pronotum wider than long, trapeziform and clearly bilobed; anterior lobe longer than posterior lobe, each margin convexly rounded and moderately elevated; collar wide; frontal angles produced forward as small conical teeth; humeral angles rounded, not exposed; posterolateral border rounded and posterior border slightly concave; calli globose, separated along middle line by a slight triangular depression; posterior lobe with a deep circular depression located medially. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small. Discs of propleura, mesopleura and metapleura strongly convex; posterior border of metathorax with the upper third visible dorsally.

Legs.—Unarmed; tibiae cylindrical, longitudinal sulcus indistinct.

Scutellum.—Moderately triangular, wider than long, with apex rounded; disc almost flat.

Hemelytra.—Micropterous; wings re-

duced to small pads, widely separated, abdomen exposed mesially, clavus and corium fused, and membrane represented by a small flap.

Abdomen.—Conspicuously spherical; segments II–VI dorsally strongly convex, higher than connexivum; dorsal segment VII flat with connexival segment VII higher; connexival margin entire, posterior angle of segments not extended into a short spine.

Integument.—Body surface rather dull. Head ventrally, pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra, thorax, abdomen, and exposed parts of genital segments of both sexes punctate; head dorsally and connexival segments practically smooth. Head, pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra, thorax, and abdomen with short, decumbent, silvery bristlelike setae, intermixed with a few long erect setae located on the abdominal sterna; antennal segments and legs covered by long and short erect setae.

Male genitalia.—Genital capsule simple and globose, posteroventral edge entire and rounded (Figs. 6, 7).

Female genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII without plica or fissura. Genital plates: Gonocoxae I squarish, large, with a convex and protruding external margin; paratergite VIII short, square, with visible spiracle; paratergite IX squarish, larger than paratergite VIII (Figs. 4, 5).

Etymology.—This generic name is used to denote the mite-like appearance of the included species. Gender feminine.

Type species.—*Acarihygia fijiana* Brailovsky, new species.

Acarihygia fijiana Brailovsky,

NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1, 4–7, 21

Description.—Male: Head length 1.48; interocular space 0.77; width across eyes 1.33; preocular distance 0.93; length of antennal segments: I, 1.27; II, 1.89; III, 1.14; IV, 1.30. Pronotum: Total length of anterior lobe 0.83; total length of posterior lobe 0.18; total width of anterior lobe 1.08; total width

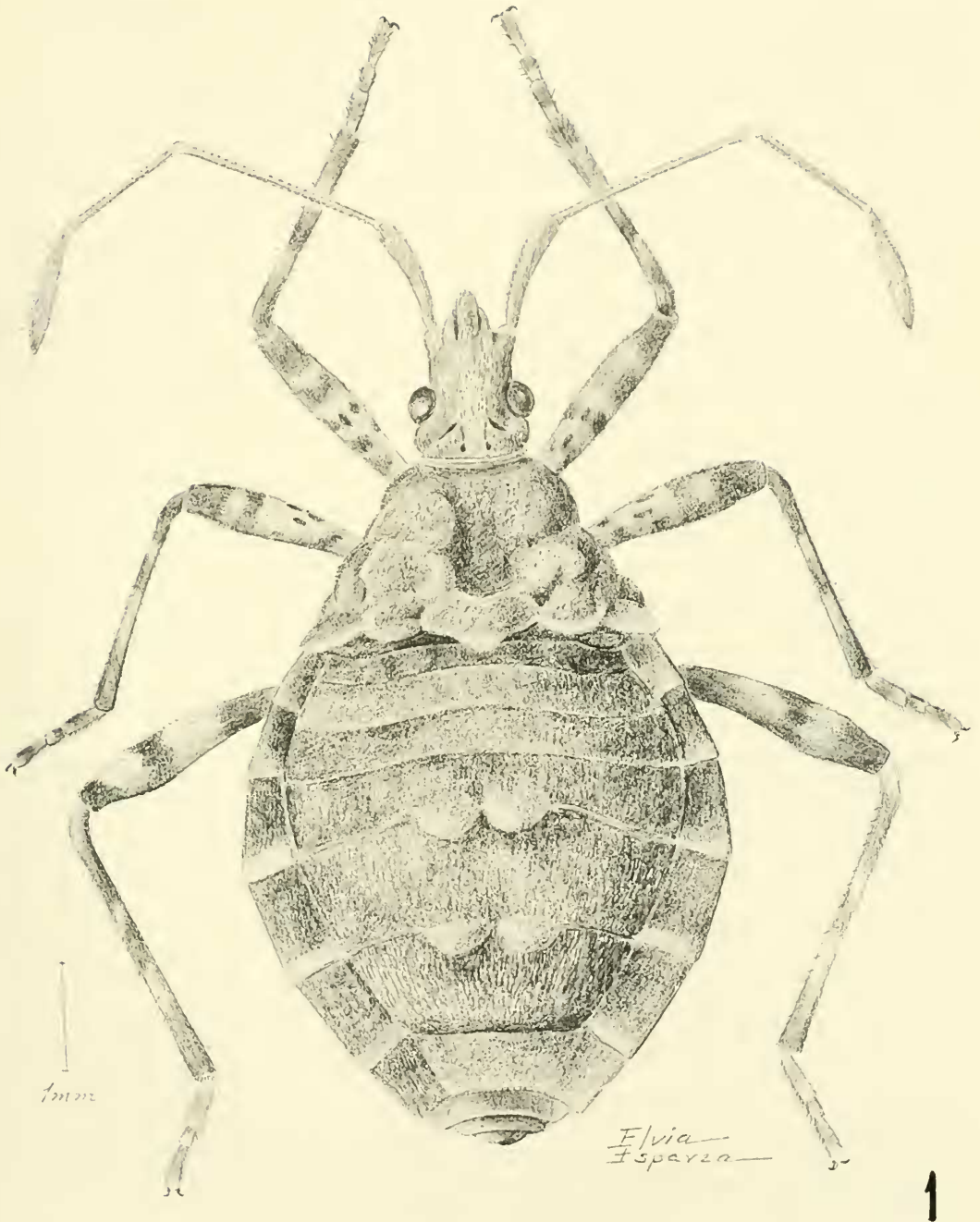
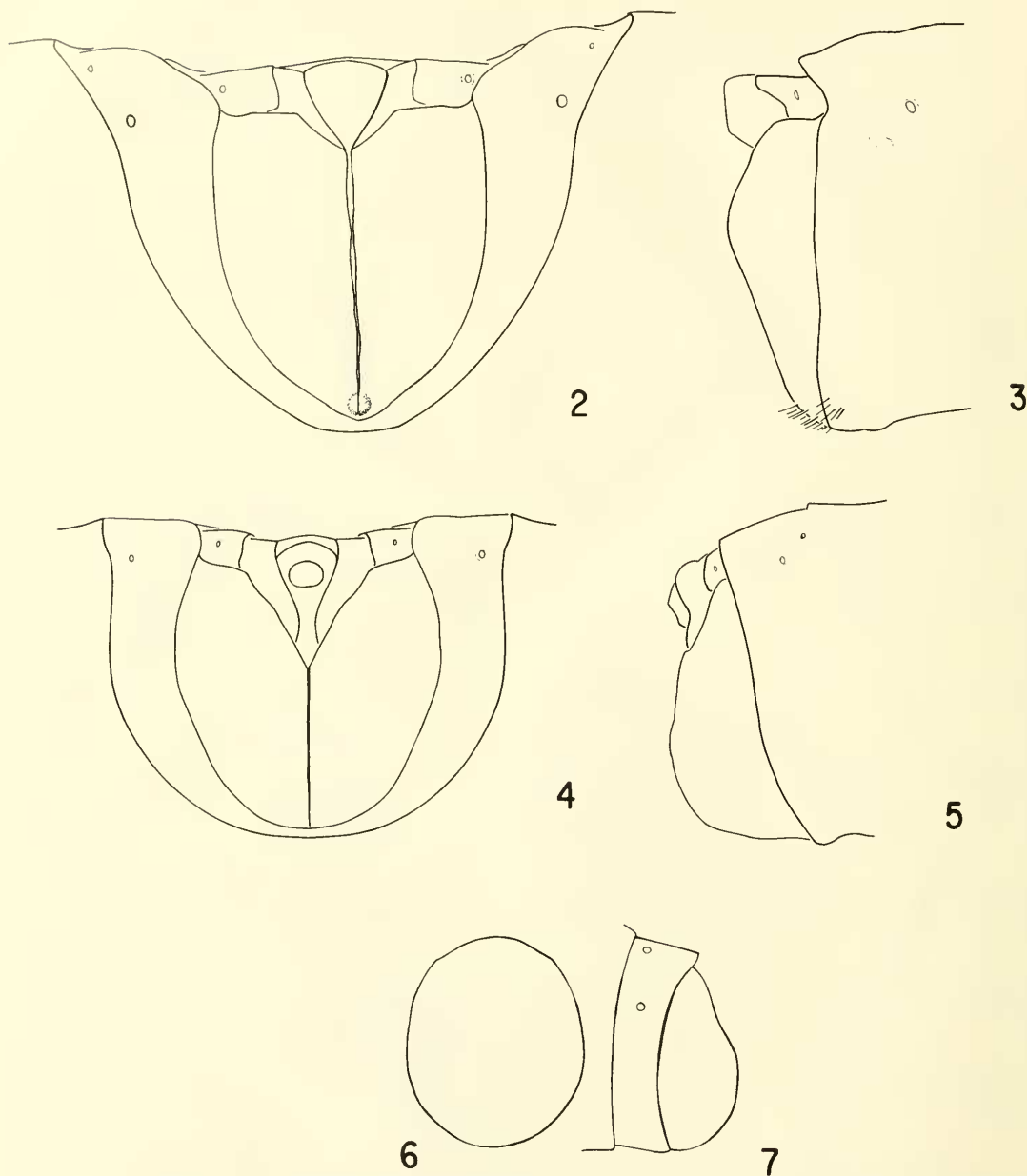


Fig. 1. Dorsal view of *Acarihygia fijiana*.

of posterior lobe 2.13. Scutellar length 0.58; width 1.08. Total body length 7.30.

Female: Head length 1.55; interocular space 0.81; width across eyes 1.37; preocu-

lar distance 0.96; length antennal segments I, 1.24; II, 1.86; III, 1.27; IV, 1.30. Pronotum: Total length of anterior lobe 0.87; total length of posterior lobe 0.18; total width



Figs. 2-7. Figs. 2, 3. Female genital plates of *Wygohygia stylata*. Fig. 2. Frontal view. Fig. 3. Lateral view. Figs. 4-7. *Acarihygia fijiana*. Figs. 4, 5. Female genital plates. Fig. 4. Frontal view. Fig. 5. Lateral view. Figs. 6, 7. Male genital capsule. Fig. 6. Frontal view. Fig. 7. Lateral view.

of anterior lobe 1.30; total width of posterior lobe 2.35. Scutellar length 0.58; width 1.11. Total body length 7.55.

Male.—Coloration: Body dark orange brown, with following areas pale yellow:

apex of scutellum, posterior edge of connexival segments II to VII, rostral segments I-IV, coxae, trochanters, tarsi, anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, edge of acetabulae and scattered reflections in abdominal

sternites II to VII; head dark brownish red; antennal segments I to III pale orange and IV orange with apex brownish red; femora brownish orange with 3 or 4 incomplete pale yellow rings; tibiae brownish orange with 1 or 2 pale yellow rings.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to male or with following variation: 1—dorsal coloration dark brownish red, 2—antennal segments I to III dark orange and IV pale orange with base and apex brownish orange, 3—femora pale yellow with 3 rings and several brownish orange discoidal spots, 4—tibiae brownish orange with 2 yellow rings, one subbasal other one near middle, 5—tarsal segment I brownish orange and segments II–III pale yellow and 6—rostral segments I to IV pale orange.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, Fiji, Viti Levu Isl., 2–10 km., South of Nandarivatu (600–700 mts.), 4 August 1979, G. A. Samuelson (BPBM). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, Fiji, Viti Levu Isl., Yayu nr. Nandarivatu (690 mts.), 4 July 1958, B. Malkin (BPBM, USNM, UNAM); 1 ♀, Fiji, Viti Levu Isl., Nandarivatu (810 mts.), 27 June to 4 July 1958, B. Malkin (BPBM).

Notes.—In *Brachylybas variegatus* (Le Guillou), the only other previously known species of colpurine recorded from the Fiji Islands, the ocelli are well developed, the apex of the tylus has distinct teeth or spines, the buccula has a sharp anterior projection, the pronotum is longer, the apex of the scutellum is acute, and the hemelytra are macropterous, with the clavus and corium well defined and the membrane well developed. In *A. fijiana* Brailovsky, new species, the ocelli are absent, the tylus is apically globose, the buccula is rounded and without teeth or spines, the pronotum is shorter, the scutellum is moderately triangular with the apex rounded, the hemelytra are microppterous with clavus and corium fused, and the membrane is represented by a small flap. In addition, the abdomen of *B. variegatus* is suboval, with dorsal segments flat and abdominal sternite V to VII of the female

clearly decurved and narrowed at the middle line. In *A. fijiana*, the abdomen is strongly convex, with segments II to VI higher than connexivum, and abdominal sternites V to VII of the female are not decurved or narrowed.

Etymology.—This species is named for its occurrence on Fiji Islands.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in the Fiji Islands.

Kerzhnerhygia Brailovsky, NEW GENUS

Diagnosis.—*Acanthotyla* Stål, *Agathyrna* Stål, *Brachylybas* Stål and *Kerzhnerhygia* Brailovsky, new genus, are the only colpurine genera that have the apex of tylus projected with a short spine and abdominal sternite VII of female without plica or fissura. *Kerzhnerhygia* is distinguished by the large spine on the antenniferous tubercle, a second robust horn at the base of tylus, the unarmed mandibular plates, the prominently elevated calli separated along midline by a short longitudinal furrow, the posterior margin of the abdominal sternite VII of female projected on a triangular plate, and the elongate blade-shape ventral convexity of gonocoxa I (Figs. 8, 9, 12, 13). The other three genera have an unarmed antenniferous tubercle, a basally flattened tylus, prominent tubercles on the mandibular plates (some species currently placed in *Brachylybas* lack mandibular-plate tubercles), unelevated calli, a straight posterior margin on abdominal sternite VII, and the external margin of gonocoxa I lacking convexities.

Generic description.—Head: Length equal to width (across eyes) or wider than long, pentagonal and dorsally slightly convex; tylus projecting in front of jugum, upturned to form a small horn at apex; base of tylus with a second and more robust horn; jugum unarmed, thick and shorter than tylus; antenniferous tubercle armed with a conspicuous and large spine, converging or diverging anteriorly and with the apices acutely rounded; side of head in front of eye un-

armed, straight and shorter than total length of eye; antennal segment I robust, thickest, curved outward and shorter than head; segments II and III cylindrical and slender; segment IV fusiform; antennal segment II the longest, segment IV the shortest and I longer than III; ocelli conspicuously pedunculate; preocellar pit deep and circular; eyes large, substylate; postocular tubercle protuberant; buccula rounded, short, not extending beyond antenniferous tubercle, with or without a sharp middle projection; rostrum reaching anterior third of abdominal sternite IV or VI; rostral segment IV longest or subequal to II, III slightly shorter than II and I the shortest; rostral segment I reaching posterior margin of the gula.

Thorax.—Pronotum wider than long, trapeziform, moderately declivent; collar wide; frontal angles produced forward as short conical teeth; anterolateral border obliquely straight to weakly convex; humeral angles rounded, not expanded; posterolateral and posterior border straight; calli prominently elevated, separated along midline by a short longitudinal furrow; posterior margin with a transverse ridge. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme elevated and reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small.

Legs.—Ventral surface of femora unarmed or with two rows of long or short and acute spines; tibiae cylindrical and sulcate.

Scutellum.—Triangular, flat, slightly longer than wide; apex convex or not and subacute; disc with a T-shaped elevation.

Hemelytra.—Macropterous, extending to the posterior margin of the last abdominal segment or beyond; claval suture evident; apical margin obliquely straight with a short apical angle reaching the middle third of the hemelytral membrane; costal margin emarginated; membrane with a few of the veins furcate.

Abdomen.—Connexival segments strongly elevated, higher than margin of hemelytron at rest; posterior angle of each connexival segment complete, not extending on a short spine; abdominal sternite with medial

furrow, projecting to posterior border of sternite IV or V.

Integument.—Body surface rather dull. Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, thorax, abdominal sterna and exposed parts of genital segments of both sexes punctate. Head densely covered by long, decumbent, golden or silvery setae; pronotum, thorax and abdominal sternites with short, scattered, decumbent golden or silvery bristlelike setae; antennae and legs with few long erect setae; scutellum, clavus and corium practically glabrous.

Male genitalia.—Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge with two long, pointed or blunt lobes, curved outward and between them without or with a short and acute lobe (Figs. 10, 11). Parameres. Shaft robust, with the anterior lobe slightly convex and the posterior lobe long and slender (Figs. 14–17).

Female genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII without plica or fissura, and with the posterior margin projected as a triangular plate; gonocoxa I conspicuously enlarged dorsoventrally and in lateral view, the external face has two convexities, the dorsal one width and rounded and ventral one elongated, much longer and blade-shaped; paratergite VIII short, square, with visible spiracle; paratergite IX squarish, larger than paratergite VIII (Figs. 8, 9, 12, 13). Spermatheca. Fig. 18.

Etymology.—I am pleased to name this new genus for Dr. I. M. Kerzhner, distinguished Russian hemipterist. Gender feminine.

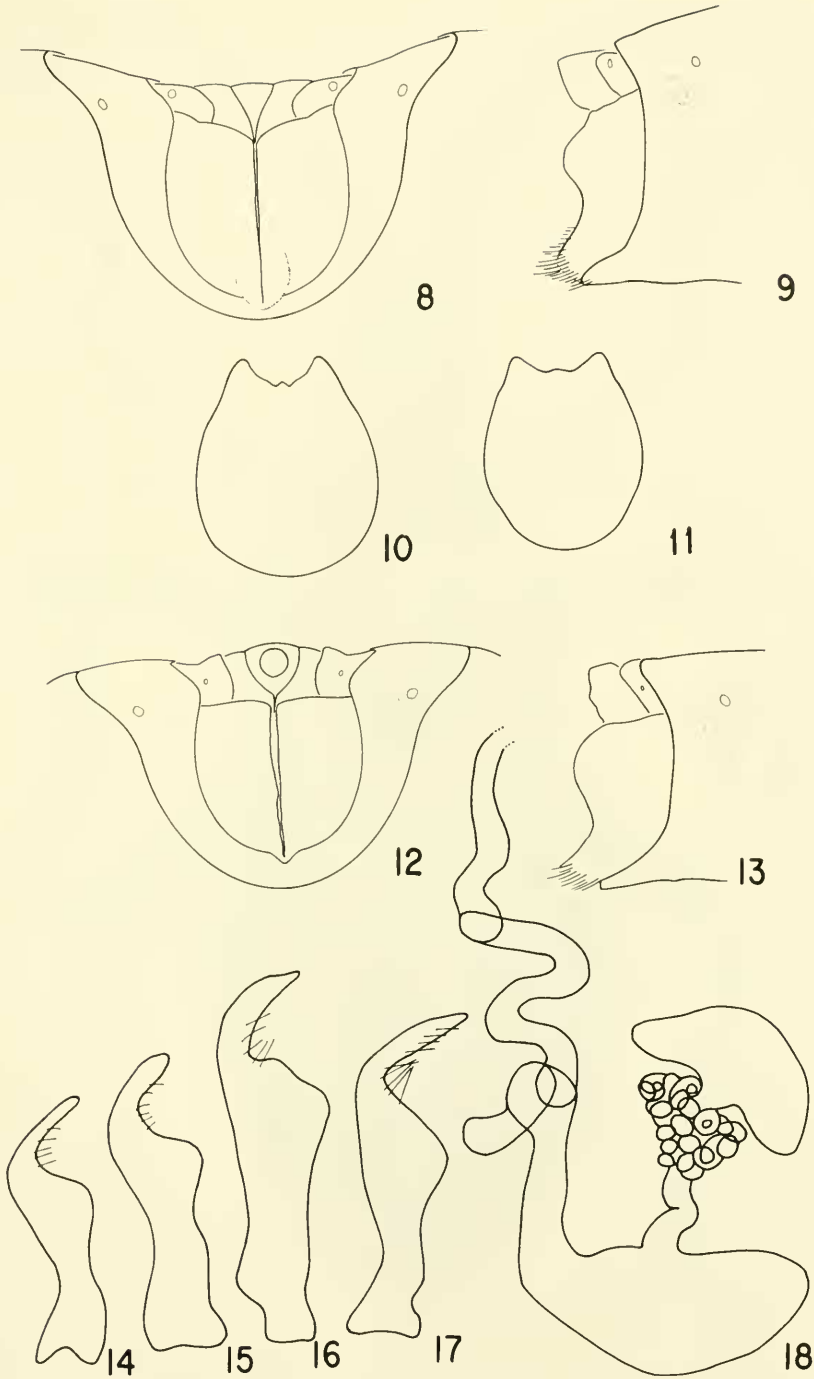
Type species.—*Kerzhnerhygia armata* Brailovsky, new species.

***Kerzhnerhygia armata* Brailovsky,**

NEW SPECIES

Figs. 11–15, 18, 19, 23

Description.—Measurements: Male: Head length 1.45; interocular space 0.86; width across eyes 1.45; preocular distance 1.00; interocellar space 0.41; length antennal segments: I, 1.17; II, 1.76; III, 1.02; IV,



Figs. 8-18. Figs. 8-10. *Kerzhnerhygia robusta*. Figs. 8, 9. Female genital plates. Fig. 8. Frontal view. Fig. 9. Lateral view. Fig. 10. Male genital capsule in frontal view. Figs. 11-13. *Kerzhnerhygia armata*. Fig. 11. Male genital capsule in frontal view. Figs. 12, 13. Female genital plates. Fig. 12. Frontal view. Fig. 13. Lateral view. Figs. 14-17. Parameres. Figs. 14, 15. *Kerzhnerhygia armata*. Figs. 16, 17. *Kerzhnerhygia robusta*. Fig. 18. Spermatheca of *Kerzhnerhygia armata*.

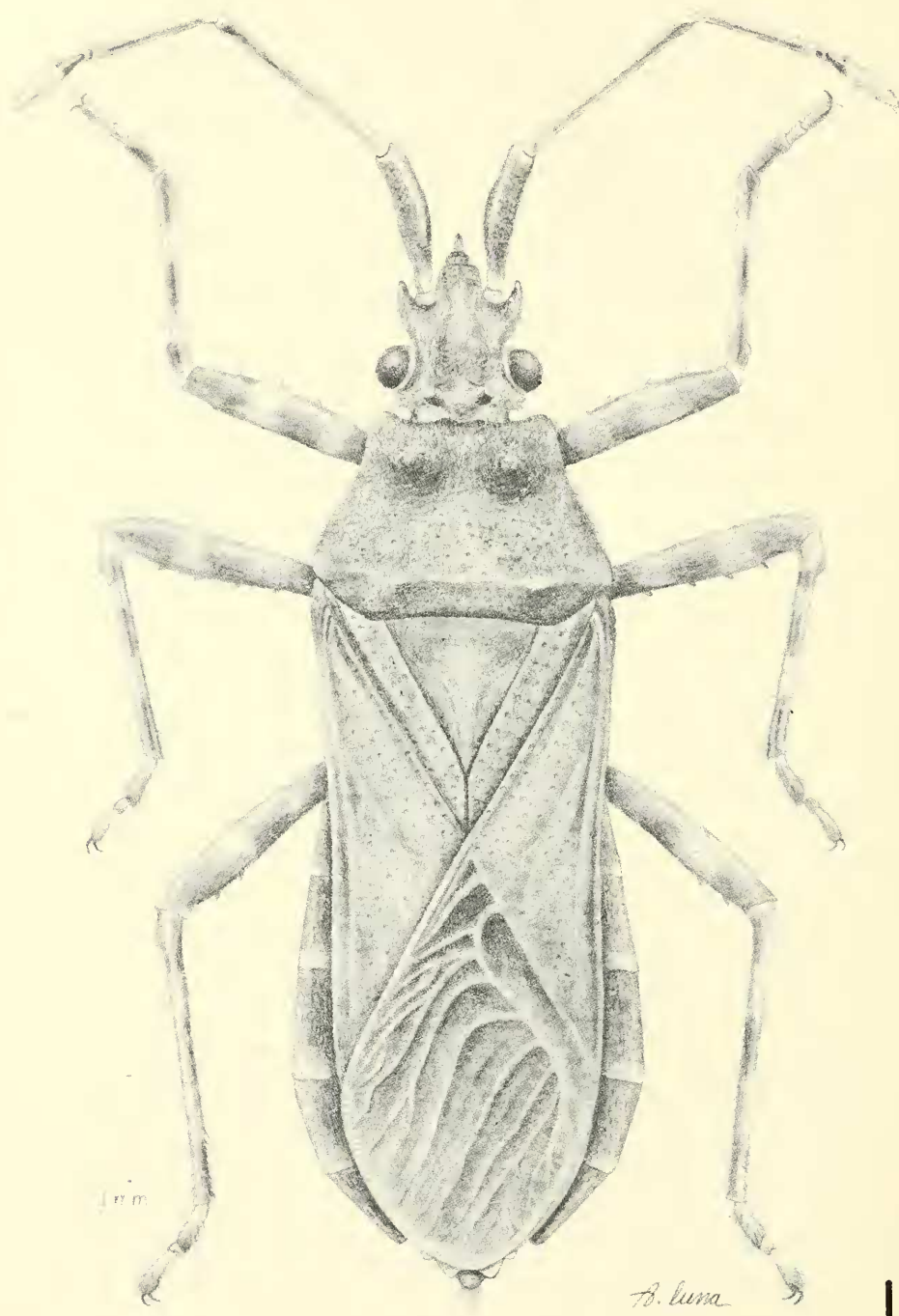


Fig. 19. Dorsal view of *Kerzhnerhygia armata*.

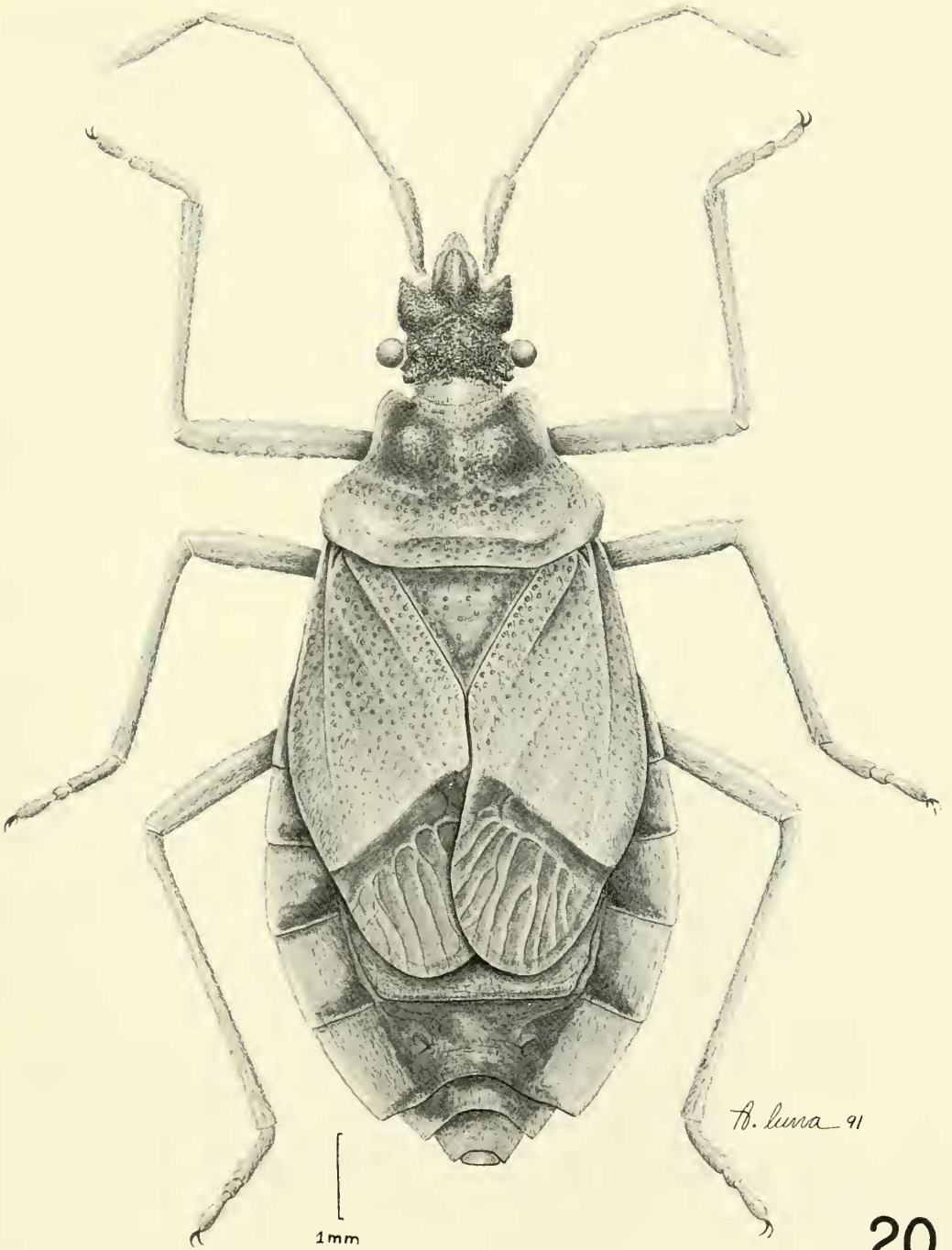


Fig. 20. Dorsal view of *Wygohygia stylata*.

0.89. Pronotum: Total length 1.70; width across frontal angles 1.39; width across humeral angles 2.75. Scutellar length 1.30; width 1.21. Total body length 9.07.

Female.—Head length 1.55; interocular space 0.89; width across eyes 1.55; preocular distance 1.02; interocellar space 0.46; length antennal segments: I, 1.24; II, 1.86; III, 1.08; IV, 0.87. Pronotum: Total length 1.92; width across frontal angles 1.45; width across humeral angles 3.06. Scutellar length 1.55; width 1.48. Total body length 9.75.

Male.—Dorsal coloration orange chestnut brown with following areas pale yellow: antennal segment IV (except the base), dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, anterolateral margin of pronotum, apex of scutellum and posterior margin of connexival segments III to VII. Hemelytral membrane amber with dark-brown veins; abdominal terga pale orange red. Ventral coloration: Bright orange red to bright orange chestnut brown, with following areas yellow: posterolateral angles of prothorax, external edge of acetabula, diffuse markings on mesothorax, metathorax and abdominal sternite and each laterotergite of sternal segments III to VII. Coxae and trochanters chestnut brown with yellow markings; femora and tibiae chestnut brown with two yellow rings; tarsi pale yellow chestnut brown; ventral surface of femora with a black apical spot; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme pale yellow, posterior lobe pale yellow with apex brown.

Male.—Head: Length equal to width; buccula with a sharp spiny middle projection; rostrum reaching anterior third of abdominal sternite V. Legs: Ventral surface of femora with two rows of long and acute spines. Genitalia.—Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge with two long and robust lobes, curved outward and a short lobe between them (Fig. 11). Parameres: Figs. 14–15.

Female.—Similar to male.

Variation.—Pronotal disc with yellow reflections, hemelytral membrane with inner and outer basal angle dark brown, apical

third of tibiae pale brown, tarsi pale orange brown, dorsal head and pronotal calli bright red brown, rostrum extending from anterior third of abdominal sternite V to anterior third of VI, antenniferous tubercle armed with a large, robust spine, and the two rows of femoral spines medium to small.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, New Guinea, N.E. Kokoda (400 mts.), 15–20 November 1965, J. Sedlacek (light trap) (BPBM). Paratypes: 1 ♀, New Guinea, N.E. Bainyik, nr. Maprik (225 mts.), 20–26 June 1961, J. L. & M. Gressitt (BPBM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, New Guinea, Berhard Camp B (100 mts.), 5–9 April 1939, L. J. Toxopeus (Neth. Ind. American New Guinea Expedition) (RNHL & UNAM); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, New Guinea, Berhard Camp B (100 mts.), July 1938, 19 September 1938 & 1 November 1938, L. J. Toxopeus (Neth. Ind. American New Guinea Expedition) (RNHL & UNAM); 1 ♂, New Guinea N.E., Papua, Mt. Lamington (1300–1500 feet), C. T. McNamara (SAMA); 1 ♀, New Guinea S.E., Milne Bay Dist. Aguan Rd., to Bonenau (900–1500 mts.), 28 October 1974, J. L. Gressitt (BPBM); 1 ♀, New Guinea, Madang Province, Baiteta Rd., 22 km., W. of North Coast Rd. (60 mts.), 22 April 1989, stop # 89-86, D. H. Kavanaugh, G. E. Ball & N. D. Penny (CAS).

Etymology.—This species is named for the elongate spinelike shape of the antenniferous tubercle.

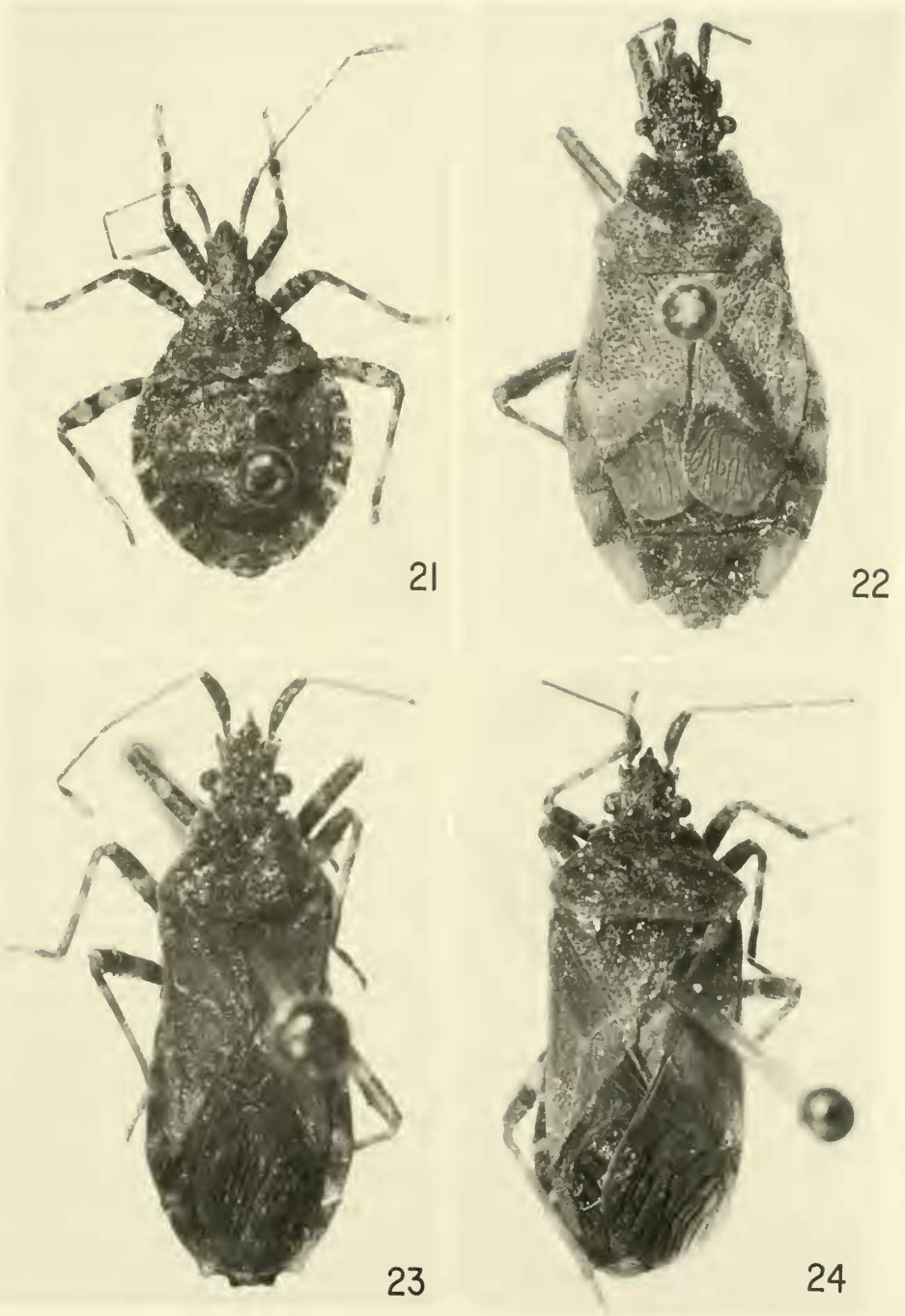
Distribution.—Known only from the type locality, New Guinea.

***Kerzhnerhygia robusta* Brailovsky,**

NEW SPECIES

Figs. 8–10, 16, 17, 24

Description.—Male: Head length 1.27; interocular space 0.86; width across eyes 1.51; preocular distance 0.86; interocellar space 0.44; length antennal segments: 1.24; II, 1.73; III, 0.99; IV, 0.77. Pronotum: Total length 1.86; width across frontal angles 1.55; width across humeral angles 3.37. Scutellar length 1.55; width 1.51. Total body length 9.00.



Figs. 21-24. Dorsal view. Fig. 21. *Acarthygia fijiana*. Fig. 22. *Wygohygia stylata*. Fig. 23. *Kerzhnerhygia armata*. Fig. 24. *Kerzhnerhygia robusta*.

Female: Head length 1.30, interocular space 0.89; width across eyes 1.59; preocular distance 0.94; interocellar space 0.48; length antennal segments: I, 1.20; II, 1.76; III, 1.02; IV, 0.80. Pronotum: Total length 1.98; width across frontal angles 1.58; width across humeral angles 3.59. Scutellar length 1.70; width 1.67. Total body length 9.60.

Male: Dorsal coloration: Orange brown with following areas pale yellow: dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, anterolateral margin of pronotum, diffuse markings on the middle third of pronotal disc and posterior margin of connexival segments III to VII. Head, pronotal calli and most of scutellum bright red brown; hemelytral membrane dark amber, with inner and outer basal angle and veins dark brown, abdominal terga pale orange red. Ventral coloration: Head bright red brown; rostral segments I to IV pale orange chestnut brown with yellow markings; thorax bright orange chestnut brown with diffuse yellow markings on prothorax, metathorax and external edge of acetabula; coxae, and trochanters orange chestnut brown; femora and tibiae chestnut brown with two yellow rings; tarsi chestnut brown with yellow reflections; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow, the posterior lobe dark brown; abdominal sternites dark yellow with following areas black to dark red brown: punctures and pleural margins except the posterior border.

Male.—Head: Buccula rounded, without spiny projection at middle; rostrum short, reaching posterior third of abdominal sternite III. Legs: Femora unarmed. Genitalia.—Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge with two long robust lobes, curved to middle side and between them with a short lobe (Fig. 10). Parameres: Figs. 16, 17.

Female.—Similar to male, but with the following difference: Posterior tibiae pale yellow with two brown rings, one basal, the other near middle third.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, New Guinea, Bernhard Camp (50 mts.), 7 October 1938, J. Olthof (Neth. Ind. American New Guinea

Expedition) (RNHL). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as for holotype (UNAM).

Etymology.—The specific epithet is used to the stout body of this species.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality, New Guinea.

KEY TO THE KNOWN SPECIES OF *KERZHNERHYGIA*

1. Rostrum reaching anterior third of abdominal sternite V or VI; femora armed with two rows of long spines; buccula with a sharp projection at middle *armata* Brailovsky, new species
- Rostrum reaching posterior third of abdominal sternite III; femora, unarmed; buccula rounded without projection at middle
. *robusta* Brailovsky, new species

Wygohygia Brailovsky, NEW GENUS

Diagnosis.—This new genus closely resembles *Homalocolpura* Breddin in having a bright and highly polished head and ventral surface, armed femora, unarmed tylus, a flattened scutellum, and plica and fissura on abdominal sternite VII of the female.

It differs in a number of important characteristics, among which are the following: 1—Eyes small, protrudent on short stalks. 2—Head quadrate. 3—Femora with only one or two short blunt spines. 4—Tibiae unarmed. 5—Buccula with sharp anterior projection. 6—Antenniferous tubercle externally armed. In *Homalocolpura* the eyes are sessile, the head is pentagonal, the femora have two rows of small spines running across ventral surface, the tibiae are armed, the buccula is rounded, and antenniferous tubercles are unarmed.

Generic description.—Head: Little longer than wide, quadrate and dorsally flattened; tylus unarmed, apically globose, extending anterior to and laterally higher than juga; jugum unarmed, thickened and shorter than tylus; antenniferous tubercle armed with a long robust spine; side of head in front of eye unarmed and slightly convex; antennal segment I, robust, thickest, slightly curved outward and shorter than head; segments II and III cylindrical and slender; segment IV

fusiform; segment II longest; segment IV longer than I; segment III the shortest; ocelli small, not elevated; preocellar pit deep; eyes small, protrudent on short stalks; postocular tubercle protuberant; buccula rounded, short, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, with a sharp anterior projection; rostrum long, reaching anterior third of abdominal sternite VII; rostral segment IV longest, II and III subequal and I the shortest; rostral segment I reaching posterior gular region.

Thorax.—Pronotum wider than long, trapeziform; collar wide; frontal angles produced forward as rounded, thickened lobes; humeral angles rounded, not expanded; posterolateral and posterior edge straight; calli transversely convex, separated along midline by a slightly longitudinal depression; posterior pronotal lobe with two lateral irregular convexities separated by a longitudinal depression; posterior margin with a transverse ridge. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small.

Legs.—Femora armed with one or two short, blunt, ventral, anteapical spines; tibiae cylindrical, dorsally with a vague longitudinal sulcus.

Scutellum.—Triangular, wider than long, with sharp apex.

Hemelytra.—Submacropterous, reaching the posterior third of abdominal segment VI; clavus and corium almost or quite fused; hemelytral membrane well developed with a few of the veins furcate.

Abdomen.—Connexival segments strongly elevated, higher than margin of hemelytron at rest; posterior angle of the connexival complete; abdominal sternites with the medial furrow extending to posterior border of sternite V.

Integument.—Mostly dull, with the head and ventral surface shining. Head, pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra, thorax, abdomen, and exposed parts of genital segments punctate; connexival segments smooth. Head, pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra and

abdominal sternites with short decumbent silvery bristlelike setae, intermixed with long erect setae located on the pronotum and abdominal sternite; thorax nearly glabrous; antennal segments and legs covered by long and short setae.

Female genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissura; plica triangular, reaching posterior third of sternite VII; gonocoxa I squarish and the longest; paratergite VIII short, square, with visible spiracle; paratergite IX square, little larger than paratergite VIII (Figs. 2, 3).

Etymology.—This species is named for the late Dr. Pedro Wygodzinsky.

Type species.—*Wygohygia stylata* Brailovsky, new species.

Wygohygia stylata Brailovsky,

NEW SPECIES

Figs. 2, 3, 20, 22

Description.—Female: Head length 2.07; interocular space 1.27; width across eyes 2.05; interocellar space 0.68; preocular distance 1.42; length antennal segments: I, 1.36; II, 2.10; III, 1.24; IV, 1.96. Pronotum: Total length 2.29; width across frontal angles 1.95; width across humeral angles 3.78. Scutellar length 1.55; width 1.67. Total body length 12.04.

Dorsal coloration.—Head bright black with red reflections; antennal segments I to III dark orange chestnut brown and IV pale yellow with base darker; pronotum dark orange chestnut brown, with callar region bright brownish red; hemelytra pale orange chestnut brown; connexival segments orange with posterior margin black; abdominal terga orange red, with some scattered black areas. Ventral coloration.—Head bright black with red reflections; rostral segments, thorax, legs and abdomen bright brownish orange with following areas pale yellow orange: anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme and pleural margins of the abdominal sternites III to VII; tibiae bright brownish orange with one or two pale yellow rings, not clearly differentiated.

Type material.—Holotype: ♀, New Guinea, N.W. Wisselmeren, Enarotadi (1800–1900 mts.), 25 July 1962, J. Sedlacek (BPBM).

Etymology.—The specific epithet of the species is used to refer to the protruding eyes.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality, New Guinea.

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Comments on the manuscript from two anonymous reviewers are greatly appreciated.

LITERATURE CITED

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